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VEGETABLE

Descriptive List

for

Canners and Freezers



NORTHROP, KING & CO.

MINNEAPOLIS 13, MINN.

GS-2-2

FOREWORD

GOOD seed is the basis for good crops. No matter how large or how small the purchase, Northrup, King & Co. recognizes its responsibility in the transaction. Its organization and equipment are working toward one goal—at producing, warehousing, and distributing only the best seed obtainable. For more than sixty years this organization has endeavored to produce and distribute seed of outstanding quality in all respects. Through its many outlets, it has been able to keep its stocks and inventory well balanced. The utmost care is always used in the selection of stock seed. Peas and beans are carefully rogued and selected for both plant and pod characters. Root crops are selected both for exterior and interior color, as well as plant habit. All lots of seed are carefully checked in trial grounds for germination, type, purity, and adaptability. Also, stocks of seed are carefully checked in Northrup King's own seed testing laboratory, which is one of the best equipped in the United States.

The varieties described in this catalog are those best suited to canning and freezing. Please refer to our general Descriptive List for information concerning varieties not listed here.

Sweet Corn has been and is a specialty with Northrup King. Open pollinated varieties are given special care in order to maintain true to name stocks. Production fields are carefully and thoroughly isolated. This Company is one of the oldest and most experienced growers of Hybrid Corn. It started this work in 1922 and during the past twenty-six years has learned how to handle inbreds to maintain purity and trueness to type. This, plus proper isolation of fields, accurate detasseling of production fields and rapid drying after maturity is, as you know, the real secret of good Hybrid Corn production.

In considering the varieties listed in this book, please bear in mind all maturity dates are comparative and are based on findings in the Minneapolis area. It is natural that under other climatic conditions maturity dates and varietal reactions will vary.

Errors are bound to crop up in a catalog of this type. Suggestions, criticisms and corrections, which will make future editions of this descriptive list of greater value to you, are invited.

Seed Science Serves you at Northrup King.

1952

GS-2-2



The home office and main operational plant
of

Northrup, King & Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Northrup King also maintains garden seed sales offices or processing plants at:

CALIFORNIA

Berkeley

IDAHO

Boise

Nampa

St. Anthony

Twin Falls

IOWA

Waterloo

MINNESOTA

Moorhead

Waterville

UTAH

Salt Lake City

WYOMING

Greybull

WASHINGTON

Albany

Portland

Seattle

VEGETABLE VARIETIES

adapted for the

CANNING AND FREEZING

INDUSTRIES

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington

Improved strain of rust-resistant Washington type. Early, large spear with tight tips that stand in usable condition longer than other varieties.

BEANS—Wax Podded

Brittle Wax—56 days

Plant—15-18", upright, vigorous, spreading, medium green large leaves.

Pods—6"x $\frac{3}{8}$ ", round, fleshy, stringless, excellent quality. Golden yellow.

Seed—Kidney shaped, white with a black eye.

Use—Cut beans and freezing. Most popular wax bean for canning and freezing. Used both for cut and French or Julienne pack.

Improved Stringless Kidney Wax—56 days

Plant—17-19", upright, medium green large leaves.

Pod—6"x7/16", oval, medium yellow, fleshy, stringless, excellent quality.

Seed—Kidney shaped, white with black eye.

Use—Cut beans and freezing.

Kinghorn Wax—55 days

Plant—16-18", large, upright and bushy, medium large leaves, medium dark color. Highly productive and dependable.

Pods—6"x $\frac{3}{8}$ " long, round and slightly curved, stringless, golden yellow.

Seed—Pure white.

Use—Canning or freezing. Relatively new but gaining in popularity.

Beans—Wax Podded—Continued

Pencil Pod Black Wax—58 days

A popular home and market garden variety that is used for home freezing and canning. The black seed is objectionable for commercial processing. A very productive variety.

Plant—14-16", bushy, medium green large leaves, dull dark green in color.

Pods—6"x7/16", semi-round to round, stringless, slightly curved, fleshy, golden yellow, excellent quality.

Seed—Oblong, solid black.

Use—Cut beans and freezing.

Round Pod Kidney Wax—56 days

Plant—15-18", upright, vigorous, spreading, medium green large leaves.

Pods—6"x3/8", round, fleshy, stringless, excellent quality. Golden yellow.

Seed—Kidney shaped, white with a black eye.

Use—Cut beans and freezing. Most popular wax bean for canning.



Round Pod Kidney Wax

BEANS—Green Podded

Blue Lake Stringless (Pole)—64 days

Plant—4'-5' tall, vigorous, productive, large leaves.

Pods—6"x3/8", round, medium green, stringless, excellent quality, fleshy.

Seed—Small, white, kidney shaped.

Use—Primarily for whole bean "asparagus" pack and freezing. Adapted primarily to Pacific-Northwest.

Bountiful—47 days

Plant—16-20", upright, foliage light yellowish green.

Pods—Straight, broad, thick flat, 6-7 inches long, about 1/2 to 9/16 inches wide, light green, stringless.

Use—French cut and market.

Contender—48 days

Plant—12-18", early, vigorous and productive. Resistant to common bean mosaic and powdery mildew.

Pods—6-7", thick, oval, almost round when young, medium dark green, stringless, almost fiberless, tender.

Seed—Buff, mottled with brown.

Use—Freezing and market.

Beans—Green Podded—Continued

Dark Red Kidney—95 days

Plant—20-22" tall, bushy and prolific.

Pods—5½" long, flat, broad, straight, stringy and fibrous.

Seed—Dark mahogany red.

Use—Dog pack and chili.

Emerald Refugee—61 days

Plant—17-20" tall, upright, medium green, vigorous, productive, and mosaic resistant. Developed as a bush Blue Lake type.

Pods—5"x¾", round, darker green than Refugee, stringless, held well off the ground. Concentrated set of pods, does not discolor brine.

Seed—Light brown, small, develops slowly.

Use—Whole or cut beans. Color similar to Blue Lake.

Full Measure—57 days

Plant—17-22", upright, lacks general adaptability and hardiness.

Pods—6"x7/16", dark green, fairly straight, round, meaty, stringless, sharp indentures between beans.

Seed—Brownish red mottled with buff.

Use—Cut beans.

Giant Stringless Green

Pod—53 days

Plant—16-20", upright, large medium green leaves.

Pods—5-6"x7/16", round, fleshy, stringless and brittle, medium green.

Seed—Brownish yellow.

Use—Cut beans and freezing.

Idaho Refugee—64 days

Plant—20", spreading, medium green, medium to small leaves, vigorous, productive, mosaic resistant.

Pods—5"x¾", round, slightly curved, silvery green with purple splashings, stringless.

Seed—Purple splashed with buff.

Use—Whole or cut beans.

Kentucky Wonder (Pole)—65 days

Plant—4-5', good climber, hardy prolific, widely adapted.

Pods—7½-8½"x½", curved, slender, meaty, stringless when young.

Seed—Buff brown.

Use—Cut beans and freezing.



Emerald Refugee

Beans—Green Podded—Continued

Ranger—61 days

Plant—20-40", spreading, with half runners, leaves of refugee type. Vigorous, prolific, and disease resistant.

Pods—5"x $\frac{3}{8}$ ", round, mostly straight, stringless, silvery green.

Seed—White.

Use—Canning.

Rival—50 days

Plant—17-21", upright to spreading, medium green, medium large smooth leaves. Smoother than Tendergreen. Resistant to common bean mosaic.

Pods—6"x $\frac{3}{8}$ ", round, straight to slightly curved, very slender when young, smooth, stringless, meaty. Shade lighter green than Full Measure.

Seed—Oblong, mottled purple-brown.

Use—Canning and freezing. Color, flavor, texture good.

Slender Green—53 days

Plant—18-22", upright, vigorous, dark green. Tolerant to common mosaic and bacteria wilt.

Pods—6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "x $\frac{3}{8}$ ", round, straight, dark green, very slender, smooth and stringless.

Seed—Mottled purple splashed with buff.

Use—Canning and freezing.

Stringless Green Pod (Landreth's)—52 days

Plant—17-21", upright, leaves medium dark green, withstands heat well, more vigorous and productive than Burpee strain.

Pods—5-6"x $\frac{3}{8}$ ", medium green, round, stringless, excellent quality. Slightly curved, lighter than Tendergreen.

Seed—Dark brown.

Use—Cut beans and freezing.

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Inspecting Bean Trials at Northrup King Trial Grounds



Beans—Green Podded—Continued

Tendergreen—54 days

Plant—18-20", large, upright, leaves dark green, vigorous and productive. Does not stand heat as well as Rival and Topcrop.

Pods—5½-6"x¾", round, medium green, fleshy, thick, excellent quality, stringless.

Seed—Purple, mottled with tan.

Use—Cut beans and freezing.

Topcrop—49 days

A recent introduction from the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Developed by Dr. Wm. Zaumeyer. A cross between Refugee U. S. No. 5 and Full Measure. Resistant to common mosaic.

Plant—18-21", bush type, upright, vigorous, slightly spreading.

Pods—6"x¾", round, slightly creaseback, very slender when young, straight, smooth, meaty. Shade lighter green than Full Measure. Pods slightly more curved than those of Rival and set high on plant.

Seed—Oblong, brown with buff mottling.

Use—Canning and freezing.



Topcrop

Wade's Bush (B1515)

—55 days

Plant—18-21", upright, vigorous, light green, resistant to mosaic and mildew.

Pods—5½-6"x¾", round to oval, slightly curved, medium green, fine quality. Pods well off the ground, not a concentrated set, slow to wilt, a gold medal winner in All-America trials.

Seed—Reddish brown.

Use—Canning, quick freeze, market and long distance shipping.

BEANS—Lima

Fordhook Bush Lima—75 days

Plant—16"x19", upright, compact, bushy, medium green.

Pods—4"x1½", thick, plump, straight, medium green. Contains 3 to 4 seeds.

Seed—Thick, plump, cream colored, pale green in edible stage, oval-shaped.

Use—Freezing and canning.

Beans—Lima—Continued

Fordhook 242—73 days (U. S. D. A. Introduction)

Plant—16-19", similar to regular Fordhook.

Pods — $3\frac{3}{4}" \times 1"$, similar to regular Fordhook except shorter and uniformly curved.

Seed—Identical to regular Fordhook.

Use—Freezing and canning. Withstands heat and adverse conditions much better than regular Fordhook. Better yielder than Fordhook.



Henderson Bush

Lima—65 days

Plant—16", glossy green foliage, no runners, productive, very hardy.

Pods — $3" \times \frac{3}{4}"$, medium green, slightly curved to straight, 3 to 4 small seeds per pod.

Seed—Small, white, flat.

Use—Freezing and canning.

Henderson Bush Lima Beans

Thorogreen (Green Seeded Lima)—67 days

Plant—15-16", glossy green foliage similar to Henderson Bush Lima. It is less heat and drouth tolerant than Henderson.

Pods— $3" \times \frac{3}{4}"$, similar to Henderson.

Seed—Small, flat, light green with green cotyledon.

Use—Freezing and canning.

Thorogreen



Triumph (USDA 343)

—68 days

Developed by Drs. Magruder and Wester of the U.S.D.A.

Plant—14-15", shorter and more compact than Henderson Bush Lima.

Pods— $2\frac{1}{4}-3" \times \frac{3}{4}"$, slightly thicker than Henderson. Heavy set of pods concentrated at the base of plant.

Seed—Small, thick, flat, light greenish cotyledon.

Use—Freezing and canning.

EDIBLE SOY BEANS

Bansei—95 days

Plant—23", upright, medium green leaves.

Pods—2-2½"x½", 2 to 3 seeds per pod.

Seed—Yellow, oval, medium size.

Use—Canning.

BEETS

Detroit Dark Red, Short Top—58 days

Root—Deep globe, dark red, smooth skin.

Interior Color—Deep blood red, not quite as dark as Perfected Detroit.

Tops—12-15", dark green tinged with red.

Use—Used primarily on muck, peat, or soil with high nitrogen content. When packed, beet has a bright red color with a tinge of scarlet. Canning and freezing.

King Red—57 days

New type of beet selected by Northrup King from Perfected Detroit for use on high nitrogen soils.

Root—More round than Perfected Detroit, smooth skinned, uniform.

Interior Color—Dark red, indistinct zoning.

Tops—12-14", dark green tinged with deep red.

Use—Canning.

Perfected Detroit—57 days

Root—Globe shape, flattened at base, smooth skin.

Interior Color—Uniform, dark blood red.

Tops—16-20", dark green tinged with deep red, excellent for mechanical harvesting.

Use—Canning and freezing. Good in all season, most popular strain for canning.



Interior Inspection of Perfected Detroit Beets

BROCCOLI

De Cicco—60 days

Heads—3-5" in diameter, light green, compact, develop a high percentage of side sprouts.

Plants—2-3', light green, erect, very productive.

Use—Canning and freezing.

Green Sprouting or Calabrese—70 days (Mid-season)

Heads—3-5" in diameter, bluish green, compact.

Plants—24", bluish green, erect, leafy.

Use—Canning and freezing.



Calabrese Broccoli

CABBAGE

Allhead Early—77 days

Plant—11-16", short stem, outer leaves gray green.

Heads—9-10" wide, 7" deep, flattened but with distinct roundness over the top, weight about 6 pounds, firm and tender head.

Use—Early kraut.

Copenhagen Market—68 days

Plant—11-14", compact short stem, total spread about 24", erect, few outer leaves, medium light green, cup shaped.

Heads—6-7" in diameter, 3-4 lbs. globe shaped, solid.

Use—Early kraut.

Danish Ballhead Short Stem—100 days

Plant—12-16", short stem, medium large leaves, medium dark green with bluish cast.

Heads—8" in diameter, weight 5-7 lbs., slightly flattened globe shape with a low core, solid, excellent keeper.

Use—Kraut and storage.

Glory of Enkhuizen—78 days

Plant—12-16", fairly compact, medium short stem, spread about 28", large leaves, medium yellowish green.

Heads—6-7½" diameter, weight 5-6 lbs., nearly round, quite compact.

Use—Kraut.

Cabbage—Continued

Hollander Short Stem, N.K. Strain—105 days

Plant—12-17", compact, spread of 28", short stem, medium bluish green.

Heads—About 6" diameter, weight 5 to 6 lbs., deep oval shaped head with a high core.

Use—Kraut and storage.

Penn State Ballhead —115 days

Plant—12-16", short stem, distinct bluish green leaves.

Heads—About 6" diameter, weight 4 to 5 lbs., deep oval flattened globe shape, very solid.

Use—Late kraut and storage. Excellent keeper.



N.K. Hollander—Short Stem

YELLOWS RESISTANT VARIETIES

Bugner—110 days

Plant—14-18", short stem, large plant, deep blue green leaves.

Heads—8" diameter, weight 8-10 lbs., deep round head, slightly flattened on top.

Use—Kraut, storage.

Improved Globe—80 days

Plant—10-15", similar to Glory of Enkhuizen.

Heads—6-7" in diameter, weight 7-8 lbs., compact, globular.

Use—Kraut and shipping.

Marion Market—75 days

Plant—12-16", medium stem, blue green leaves, later maturing and larger than Copenhagen Market.

Heads—6" in diameter, weight 5-6 lbs., round.

Use—Early kraut.

Red Hollander—100 days

Plant—13-15", purple red.

Heads—7" in diameter, weight 6 lbs., round, Hollander type hard head, deep oval globe with a high core.

Use—Kraut and storage.

Cabbage—Yellows Resistant Varieties—Continued

Wisconsin All Seasons—95 days

Plant—11-14", similar to regular All Seasons but slightly coarser and not as uniform.

Heads—10-11" in diameter, 6" deep, weight 10 lbs., hard, flattened globe shape, with curved top and bottom.

Use—Kraut and storage.

Wisconsin Ballhead Short Stem—90 days

Plant—12-16", blue green foliage, short stem.

Heads—6-7" in diameter, weight 6-7 lbs., round, compact, smaller and more uniform heads than Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.

Use—Kraut and storage.

Wisconsin Hollander No. 8—90-100 days

Plant—16-20", blue green foliage, medium stem.

Heads—7-8" in diameter, weight 7-9 lbs., round flattened globe, heavy yielder.

Use—Kraut and storage.

CARROT

Chantenay Red Cored—68 days

Tops—15-20".

Roots—About 5½x2½", heavy shoulder, stump rooted, slightly shorter and thicker than regular Chantenay.

Interior—Reddish orange, uniform, tender and sweet. Core is about same color as flesh.

Use—Canning and freezing.

Chantenay, Long Type—68 days

Tops—15-20".

Roots—About 7"x2", more tapered than Chantenay Red Cored.

Interior—Reddish orange, but not as uniform as Chantenay Red Cored.

Use—Dual purpose, market and canning.

Improved Short White or Mastodon—85 days

Tops—18-22".

Roots—7-9" in length, heavy at shoulder, tapering to a point.

Interior—White, solid and crisp.

Use—Canning in mixed vegetables and in soup.

Royal Chantenay— 68 days

Tops—15-20".

Roots—6½" x 2½", cylindrical stump rooted, less tapered than Chantenay Red Cored.

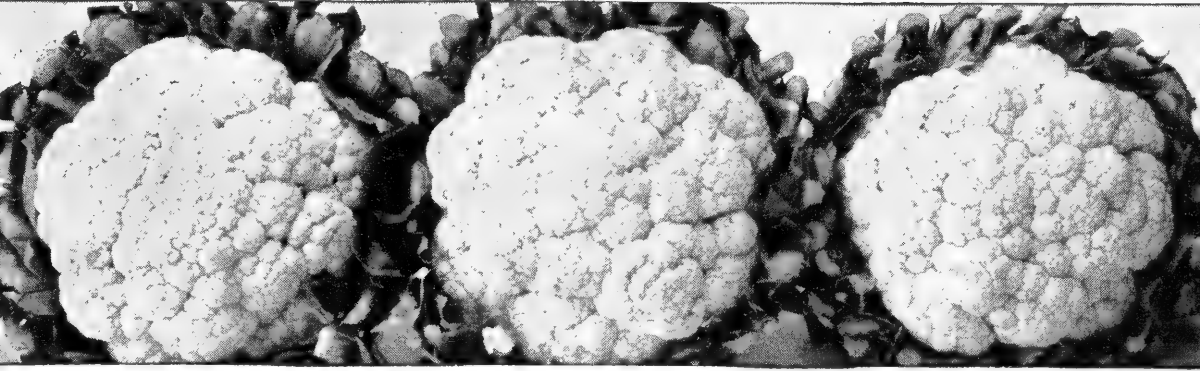
Interior—Reddish orange, core same color as the flesh.

Use—Canning, sliced (dollar size) and diced. The blocky shape reduces waste. Developed by N. K. & Co.

Royal Chantenay



CAULIFLOWER



Snowball Cauliflower

Snowball No. 16—65 days

Plant—Dwarf, compact in growth, upright long leaves, medium green.

Heads—Large, smooth, pure white, slightly curved, deep, free from leaflets, about 6½" in diameter, weight about 2 lbs.

Use—Freezing and canning.

Snowdrift—65 days

Plant—More vigorous strain of Snowball, medium green outer leaves, leaves tall, erect.

Heads—Similar to Snowball, heads large and deep, about 7" diameter, 2 lbs., pure white.

Use—Freezing and canning.

Super-Snowball—52 days

Plant—Plants are more dwarf and less upright than Snowball. Medium green leaves satisfactory for tying.

Heads—About 6½" diameter, weight about 1¾ lbs., compact, true white.

Use—Canning and freezing where earliness is first consideration.

St. Valentine (Broccoli Type)—70 days

Plant—32", bluish green, erect, leafy.

Heads—3-5" in diameter, compact, curved, white.

Use—Canning and freezing. Used mainly on West Coast. Not adapted to short seasons of East and Middle West.

SWEET CORN

Yellow Hybrids

Carmelcross (Y)—77 days

Developed by Dr. W. R. Singleton at Conn. Agri. Exp. Station.

Plant—6½' tall, vigorous, widely adapted, few suckers, scant foliage.

Ear—7" long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1⅞", light yellow, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, blocky ear type, fair to good quality.

Use—Canning and market garden type. Becoming popular with canners where Golden Cross is too late.

Golden Bounty (Y)—84 days

Developed by N. K. & Co.

Plant—7½-8' tall, vigorous, widely adapted, yellow tassels and silks, very few suckers, wilt resistant, ears borne 8" higher than Golden Cross NC.

Ear—9" long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1⅞", bright yellow, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, excellent quality.

Use—Freezing, canning whole kernel or cream style.

Golden Cross NC (Y)— 85 days

Developed by Dr. Glenn Smith at Purdue University.

Plant—6½-7' tall, vigorous, widely adapted, yellow tassels and silks, suckers moderately, wilt resistant.

Ear—8" long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1¾", medium yellow, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, excellent quality.

Use—Freezing, canning whole kernel or cream style.

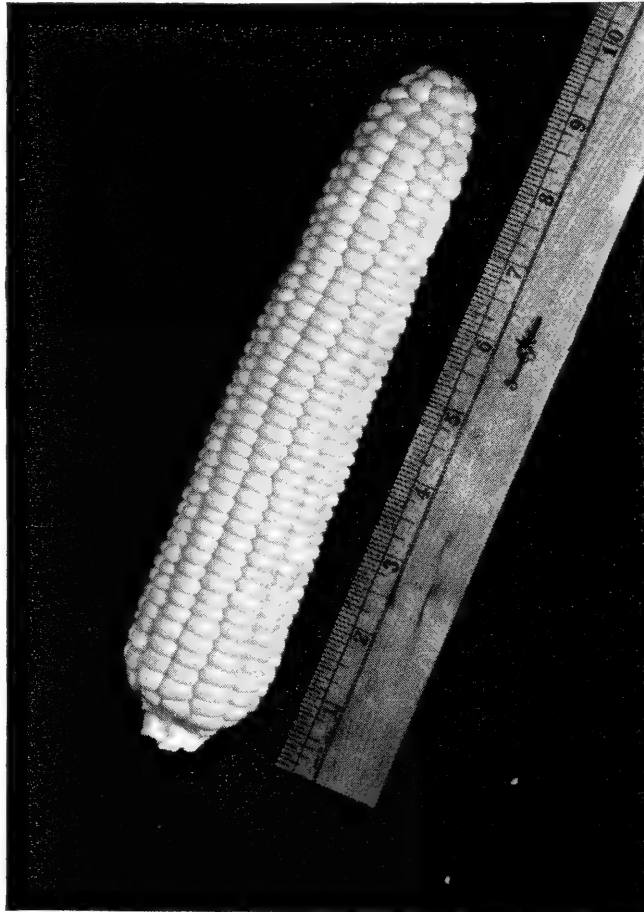
Golden Cross VT20 (Y) —83 days

Developed by N. K. & Co.

Plant—6½-7½' tall, vigorous, widely adapted, mixed red and yellow tassels, suckers less than NC, wilt resistant.

Ear—8-8½" long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1⅞", more golden than NC, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, excellent quality.

Use—Freezing, canning whole kernel or cream style.



Golden Bounty

Sweet Corn—Yellow Hybrids—Continued



Northrup King's Shakopee, Minn., Corn Drying Plant

Golden Freezer (Y)—80 days

Developed by N. K. & Co.

Plant—6' tall, good vigor, suckers moderately.

Ear—9-9½" long, diameter 1½", 12-rows, slim cylindrical ears, small cob, dark silk color, excellent quality.

Use—Slim ear and very small cob ideally suited for frozen or canned "corn-on-the-cob."

Golden Glory (Y)—79 days

Developed by N. K. & Co.

Plant—7-7½' tall, very vigorous, unusual spring vigor, widely adapted, mostly red tassels and pink and yellow silks, very few suckers, dark green foliage.

Ear—8" long, 12-16 rows, diameter 1⅞", lighter yellow than NC, good kernel depth, narrow kernel, blocky ear type, good quality.

Use—Freezing, canning whole kernel or cream style. Recommended as an early companion crop to Ioana.

Golden Princess (Y)—78 days

Developed by N. K. & Co.

Plant—6-6½' tall, suckers moderately, vigorous, yellow tasselled, widely adapted.

Ear—9-9¼" long, 12 rows, diameter 2", medium width kernel of good depth, medium to dark silk color.

Use—Freezing, canning whole kernel or cream style. Golden Cross parentage but a week earlier. Golden Cross quality and yield.

Sweet Corn—Yellow Hybrids—Continued



Northrup King Sweet Corn Trials

Hybrid B2 (Y)—77 days

Developed by N. K. & Co.

Plant—5-6' tall, suckers moderately, Golden Bantam type plant.

Ear—6½-7½" long, diameter 1¼", 8 rows, butter yellow, slender and cylindrical, dark silk color, excellent quality.

Use—Whole ear pack for No. 2 and No. 313 cans.

Hybrid 407 (Y)—82 days

Developed by N. K. & Co.

Plant—6-6½' tall, vigorous, suckers moderately, mostly red tassels.

Ear—8" long, 12-rows, diameter 1⅝", slimmer, more cylindrical ear than Golden Cross, small cob, excellent quality.

Use—Especially adapted for whole ear frozen pack, also canning whole ear or whole kernel pack.

Sweet Corn—Yellow Hybrids—Continued

Hybrid Golden Country Gentleman (Y)—96 days

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber of Iowa State College.

Plant—7½-8' tall, very vigorous, no suckers, sturdy stalk, high ear, dark green foliage.

Ear—8-8½" long, zig-zag rows, diameter 2", medium yellow, narrow deep shoe peg kernels, fair to good quality, high yielder.

Use—Canning whole kernel and reprocessing for soups.

Illinois No. 10 (Y)—89 days

Developed by Dr. Walter A. Heulsen at University of Illinois.

Plant—7¼-7¾' tall, vigorous, heavy stalk, very few suckers, dark green foliage, high ear.

Ear—8" long, 12-16 rows, diameter 2", medium yellow, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, fair quality.

Use—Canning cream style.

Iowa (Y)—87 days

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State College.

Plant—7-7¼' tall, vigorous, widely adapted, mostly red tassels and pink and yellow silks, very few suckers, dark green foliage, tolerant to ear worms, wilt resistant.

Ear—8" long, 12-16 rows, diameter 1⅞", light yellow, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, good quality.

Use—Canning whole kernel or cream style.

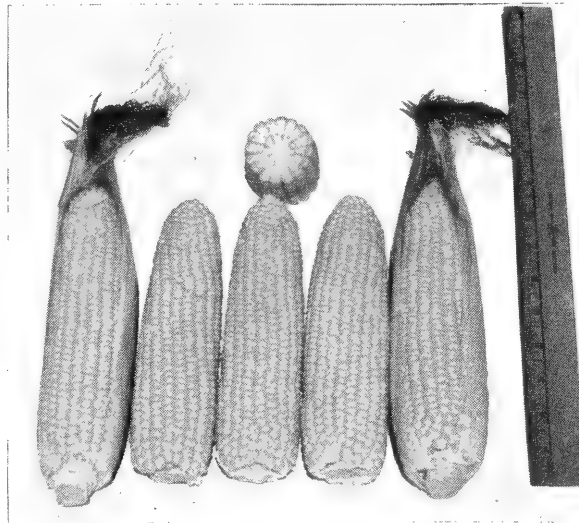
Lochief (Y)—86 days

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber, Iowa State College.

Plant—6½-7' tall, vigorous, very few suckers. Strong root system, withstands wind.

Ear—8-8½" long, diameter 2¼", very deep and narrow kernels, good cutting percentage, medium brown silk.

Use—Canning whole kernel or cream style. Deeper, narrower and brighter kernels than Golden Cross. Good field performance. Widely adapted.



Sample Lochief Ears

WHITE HYBRIDS

Country Gentleman Types

Illinois No. 15 Hybrid Country Gentleman (W)—92 days

Developed by Dr. W. A. Heulsen at University of Illinois.

Plant—7' tall, good stalk, few suckers, vigorous.

Ear—8" long, zig-zag rows, slightly tapered, pearly white.

Use—Canning whole kernel or cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.

Illinois No. 13 (W)—98 days

Developed by Dr. W. A. Heulsen, University of Illinois.

Plant—7-7½' tall, suckers moderately, vigorous, dark green foliage.

Ear—8-8½" long, diameter 2¼", cylindrical, zig-zag rows, slightly tapered, deep, pearly-white, shoe-peg kernels, light colored silks, good quality.

Use—Canning whole kernel or cream style.

Narrow Grain Evergreen Types

Illinois 14 x 11 (W)—93 days

Developed by Dr. W. A. Heulsen, University of Illinois.

Plant—8' tall, vigorous, sturdy stalk, few suckers, high ear.

Ear—8" long, 16-20 rows, narrow kernels of good depth, good quality, cylindrical.

Use—Canning whole kernel and cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.

Illinois 14 x 13 (W)—93 days

Developed by Dr. W. A. Heulsen at University of Illinois.

Plant—8' tall, vigorous, very few suckers, high ear.

Ear—7" long, 16-18 rows, narrow kernel of good depth, good quality, slightly tapering.

Use—Canning whole kernel and cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.

logreen 191 x 12E (W)—88 days

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State College.

Plant—7½-8' tall, vigorous, virtually no suckers, widely adapted, dark green foliage.

Ear—7-7½" long, 16-20 rows, diameter 2 1/5", semi-narrow of good depth, good quality.

Use—Canning cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.

logreen 56 (W)—95 days

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State College.

Plant—8-8½' tall, sturdy stalk, virtually no suckers, dark green foliage, high ear.

Ear—7½-8" long, 20-26 rows, diameter two and one-fifth inches, narrow kernel of very good depth, pearly white, blocky ear type, good quality.

Use—Canning whole kernel or cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.

Snow King (W)—88 days

Developed by N. K. & Co.

Plant—8' tall, vigorous, very few suckers, widely adapted.

Ear—8-9" long, diameter 2¼", 16-20 rows, narrow, deep, pearly white kernels, medium light silk color.

Use—Canning cream style. Longer, more cylindrical ear, whiter kernel and better quality than logreen 191 x 12E.

CUCUMBER

Chicago Pickling—58 days

Vine—Strong grower, good leaf coverage.

Fruit—5-7"x2½-2¾", dark green, not as cylindrical as National Pickling, tapers slightly at ends, black spine.

Use—Excellent for dills and small sized stock.

Earliest of All—60 days

Vine—Dark green, vigorous, medium leaf.

Fruit—7-8"x2½-2¾", smooth and symmetrical, dark green, white spine. Similar to Staysgreen and Black Diamond.

Use—Fresh pack and shipping.

Klondike—58 days

Vine—Dark green, medium-sized leaves.

Fruit—7-8"x2½-3", similar to Earliest of All, smooth dark green fruits, slight taper at both ends, white spine.

Use—Fresh pack and shipping.

Model—56 days

Vine—Strong grower and good leaf coverage.

Fruit—6"x2½", dark green, white spined.

Use—Pickling.

National Pickling—54 days

Developed under direction of the National Pickle Packers Association at the Michigan State College of Agriculture.

Vine—Leaf is dark green, medium large. Good coverage for fruit. Vine vigorous but not as large as Chicago Pickling, very prolific.

Fruit—5½-6½"x2½-3", cylindrical, blunt ended, dark green, black spine.

Use—For dills and especially desirable for small-sized fancy pickles.

N. K. & Co. Pickling Cucumber

N. K. & Co. Pickling— 58 days

Developed for an intermediate type between Chicago and National Pickling.

Vine—More vigorous than National. Leaf size between National and Chicago.

Fruit—5-7"x2½-3", will run slightly slimmer than National, not quite as tapered as Chicago, black spine.

Use—Dill and small fancy pickles.



Cucumber—Continued

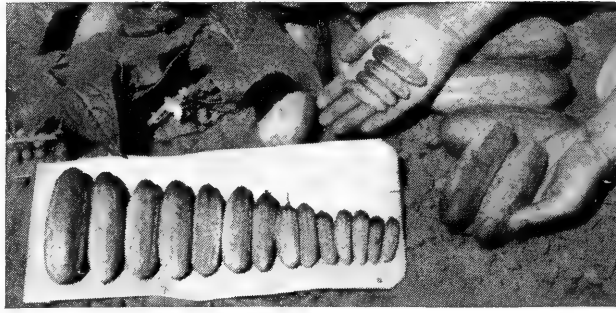
Ohio MR17—56 days

Mosaic tolerant.

Vine—Large, vigorous, very productive over an extended period. Darker green foliage than National.

Fruit— $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ " \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3", tapering, well warted, non-furrowed and slimmer than National, small seed cavities, black spine.

Use—Pickling.



Ohio MR17 Cucumbers

Staysgreen or Black Diamond—60 days

Vine—Dark green, vigorous medium leaf, good coverage.

Fruit—8" \times 3", dark green, lighter at blossom end, and nearly cylindrical, blunt ended, white spine.

Use—Quick or synthetic dills.

West India Gherkin—60 days

This is the West India Gherkin, not a true cucumber.

Vine—Strong, vigorous grower, good yielder, small. Leaves similar to watermelon, covering fruit well.

Fruit— $1\frac{1}{2}$ " \times 1", small, oval shape, light green, uniform. Covered with short prickly spine.

Use—For fancy pickle packs.

Wisc. Spot-rot Resistant No. 6—54 days

National pickling type, Spot-rot resistant, developed by Dr. Walker, University of Wisconsin.

Vine—Vigorous, dark green, excellent coverage of fruit.

Fruit— $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7" \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3", dark green, cylindrical, black spine.

Use—Fancy pickle packs.

Wisc. Spot-rot Resistant No. 7—54 days

Similar to Spot-rot No. 6.

Fruit— $5\frac{1}{2}$ -7" \times $2\frac{1}{2}$ -3", cylindrical, slight taper at stem-end, frosty green color.

Yorkstate—56 days

Mosaic tolerant.

Vine—Large, vigorous, producing heavily over a long period, good yielder.

Fruit—Tapered and warted, frosty green color in early stage, longer and more slender than National, black spine.

Use—Pickling.

DILL

Long Island Mammoth—70 days

Plant—2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ' tall, very fine leaves, vigorous grower.

Seed—Very flat, brown.

Use—Flavoring for pickles.

MUSTARD

Chinese Broad Leaf or Large Smooth Leaf—40 days

Plant—10" tall, leaves smooth with toothed edges, medium green.

Seed—Small, reddish brown.

Florida Broadleaf—40 days

Plant—10", broad, thick, smooth, light green leaves.

Seed—Small, reddish brown.

Southern Giant Curled, Large Standing—40 days

Plant—10", long, wide, bright green leaves, very curly on edges. Large, hardy plant, upright in growth.

Seed—Small, reddish brown.

Tendergreen Mustard Spinach—35 days

Plant—10", leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth, with light green center ribs. Not true mustard. A rather tall plant, combining flavor of mustard and spinach. Resists heat and drought.

Seed—Dark reddish brown, slightly larger.

OKRA

Clemson Spineless—54 days

Developed by the South Carolina Experiment Station.

Plant—4½' tall, erect, less foliage than Perkins.

Pods—6", rich green, tapered, ridged, entirely spineless.

Use—Canning.

Green Velvet—57 days

Developed by J. C. Miller of the Louisiana Experiment Station.

Plant—5-5½' tall, erect, prolific, pods borne close to plant.

Pods—7-8", light green, spineless, slender and tapered.

Use—Canning. Retains color when processed.

Perkins Mammoth Long Podded—55 days

Plant—5', upright, heavy foliage.

Pods—7-8", bright green, ribbed, tapered, fleshy, spined.

Use—Canning.

White Velvet—60 days

Plant—4½-5' tall, prolific.

Pods—6-7" long, tapered, smooth, spineless, free from ridges.

Use—Canning.

ONION

White Ebenezer—100 days

Bulbs—Medium sized, flat but thick, clear white, solid and fine grained. An excellent keeper.

Use—Excellent for pickling and sets.

White Portugal (American Silver Skin)—100 days

Bulbs—Medium sized, about same size as White Ebenezer, clearer white, very solid, fine grained.

Use—Pickling and sets.

PEAS

Alaska 28-57—56 days

Vine—26-34", light green with slender stem and small leaves, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—2½"x½", light green, straight, blunt pods, borne singly, 5 to 7 peas.

Seed—Nearly smooth, gray green, 2,500 dry seeds per pound.

Use—Canning.

Alaska HF 30 (Late)—58 days

Vine—28-36", less uniform than Alaska 28-57, light yellow green, thin stems and small leaves. Resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—2⅝"x½", light green, blunt, borne primarily singly, 6 to 8 peas.

Seed—Nearly smooth, medium deep green, 2,500 dry seeds per pound.

Use—Canning.

Alderman—74 days

Vine—40-60", heavy stems, large leaves, dark green, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—4-5"x¾", dark green, borne singly and in pairs, pointed, 8 to 10 large peas per pod.

Seed—Wrinkled, large, green, 1,450 dry seeds per pound.

Use—Canning and freezing.

Early Perfection—66 days

Vine—26-30", medium leaves, dark green, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Similar to Perfection, but sturdier and more resistant to drought.

Pods—3¼"x⅝", medium green, blunt, doubles.

Seed—Wrinkled, medium green, 2,000 dry seeds per pound.

Use—Canning.

Early Perfection



Freezonian—62 days

(Similar to Thomas Laxton.)

Vine—28-38", dark green, vigorous, prolific, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—3½"x⅝", dark green, blunt, single.

Seed—Wrinkled, cream with green, 1,600 dry seeds per pound.

Use—Canning and freezing.



Cutting and Loading Peas in Wisconsin

Peas—Continued

Pacemaker—56 days

Vine—22-30", small light green leaves, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—2¾"x½", straight, blunt, borne singly, 6 to 8 peas per pod.

Seed—Wrinkled, small medium green. Dry seed count 2,300 per pound.

Use—Canning.

Perfected Wales—67 days

Vine—28-33", medium size, leaves dark green, sturdy vine, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—3¼"x⅝", blunt, straight, borne mostly in pairs, light green, 6 to 8 peas per pod, excellent quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, medium large, light green. Dry seed count 1,550 per pound.

Use—Canning, large berried type.

Perfection Dark Seeded—66 days

Vine—30", dark green, sturdy, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—3¼"x⅝", dark green, mainly double, blunt. 7-9 medium size, dark green seeds per pod.

Seed—Small, wrinkled, green, 2,000 seeds per pound.

Use—Canning and freezing.

Perfection Wilt Resistant—70 days

Vine—18-34", dark green, small leaves, medium stem, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—3"x⅝", slightly curved, blunt, light green, borne mostly in doubles, 6 to 8 peas per pod.

Seed—Medium small, wrinkled, medium green. Dry seed count 2,000 per pound.

Use—Canning.

Pride—65 days

Vine—21-30", medium size leaves, dark green, sturdy stalk, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—3½"x⅝", light green, blunt, straight, 6 to 8 peas per pod, borne in pairs.

Seed—Wrinkled, medium green, medium size, 1,700 dry seeds per pound.

Use—Canning.

Peas—Continued

Shasta—67 days

Vine—28-30", medium green and sturdy. Resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—3½"x⅝", dark green, similar to Thomas Laxton in shape, borne singly and in pairs.

Seed—Wrinkled, green, 1,600 dry seeds per pound.

Use—Freezing.

Surprise Wilt Resistant—59 days

Vine—24", slim, light green.

Pods—2½-3"x½", single, light green, plump, blunt, 6 to 8 peas per pod.

Seed—Medium size, wrinkled, green, 2,400 dry seeds per pound.

Use—Popular for early canning.

Thomas Laxton—62 days

Vine—28-40", sturdy, medium green, leaves medium size.

Pods—3¼-3¾"x⅝", dark green, borne singly, blunt, 6 to 8 dark green peas per pod.

Seed—Wrinkled, cream and green, 1,600 dry seeds per pound.

Use—Canning and freezing.

Wando—70 days

Vine—28-30", small size leaves, dark green, upright habit.

Pods—2½-3"x9/16", dark green, straight, blunt, borne singly and in pairs.

Seed—Wrinkled, dark green, 2,100 dry seeds per pound.

Use—Market and freezing.

Wisconsin Merit—72 days

Vine—20-30", dark green, medium leaves, sturdy stem, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—3¼"x⅝", slightly curved, blunt, medium light green, 6 to 8 peas per pod. Pods set single and double.

Seed—Medium size, wrinkled, medium green. Dry seed count, 1,900 per pound.

Use—Canning.

PEPPER

Maturity dates indicate approximate time required from setting out plants to produce marketable green peppers.

California Wonder (Sweet)—75 days

Plants—24-28", dark green, stocky, good producer.

Fruits—Length 4-4½", diameter 3", blocky four-lobed, smooth, thick walls, sweet flesh, glossy green becoming bright scarlet red at maturity.

Long Red Cayenne (Hot)—70 days

Plant—24-30", bush, vigorous plant.

Fruits—Length 4-5", diameter at shoulder ½" to 1", conical or finger shaped, very pungent. Deep green changing to brilliant red.

California Wonder Pepper



Pepper—Continued

Pimiento or Perfection (Sweet)—78 days

Plant—27-30", broad, dark green, vigorous.

Fruits—Length 3-3½", diameter 2½", heart shaped, thick walled, sweet fleshed, dark green turning to scarlet.

Red Chili (Hot)—82 days

Plant—18", low and spreading, dark green.

Fruits—Length 2-2½", diameter ½" at shoulder, pale yellow-green, turning to rich red.

Ruby King (Sweet)—65 days

Plant—24-30", upright, dark green vigorous.

Fruits—Length 5-6", diameter 3-3½" wide across shoulder, slightly tapered, three lobed, dark green becoming red when mature.

Sunnybrook (Sweet)—73 days

Plant—23-28", upright, dark green, large leaved.

Fruits—Length 2½", diameter at shoulder ¾", tomato shaped, thick flesh, deep green turning to scarlet at maturity.

World Beater (Sweet)—72 days

Plant—26-30", large leaved, dark green, erect.

Fruits—Length 4½-5", diameter at shoulder 3½", slight tapered, four-lobed, blocky end, medium to thick flesh, bright green turning to scarlet at maturity.

PUMPKIN

Connecticut Field—115 days

Fruits—10-14" deep, 14" diameter, large, often weighing 20 to 25 pounds. Round to medium, slightly flattened at ends, orange yellow, smooth, slightly ribbed.

Flesh—Orange yellow, thick, coarse, sweet.

Use—Canning.

Early Sugar or Pie—110 days

Fruits—8" deep, 10" diameter, weight 6-8 lbs. dark orange.

Flesh—Orange yellow, sweet, thick, fine textured.

Use—Canning.

Kentucky Field—118 days

Fruits—8-10" deep, 12-15" diameter, weight 10-15 lbs., variable shape, running from flattened to nearly round. Outside rind color is buff orange, grooved.

Flesh—Dull orange—yellow, thick, very little fiber.

Use—Canning.

Long Island Cheese—110 days

Fruits—6-8" deep, 12-18" diameter, weight 10-12 lbs. Fruits are distinctly flattened, buff colored rind.

Flesh—Very thick, deep orange, fine grained, excellent quality.

Use—Canning.

SPINACH

America—52 days

Plant—6-8" high, spreading 10-12". Very long standing, uniform and attractive. A slow bolter of the Bloomsdale type.

Leaves—Glossy, thick dark green, broad to roundish, heavily savoyed. Darkest green spinach on the market.

Bloomsdale Reselected or Savoy Leafed—40 days

Plant—Upright in growth, vigorous.

Leaves—Medium, crumpled, dark green. Produces heavy tonnage per acre.

Use—Canning.

Bloomsdale Long Standing—45 days

Plant—Similar to Bloomsdale Reselected, but somewhat later and more compact. Will stand hot weather better than Bloomsdale Reselected.

Leaves—Slightly crumpled, shade darker than Bloomsdale Reselected.

Use—Canning.

Giant Nobel—45 days

Plant—Large, strong grower, hardy, spreading.

Leaves—Dark green, thick, smooth, broad, arrow shaped with a rounded tip.

Use—Canning and freezing. Smooth leaf makes dirt and sand separation easier.

King of Denmark—45 days

Plant—Vigorous and spreading, withstands heat quite well, very slow to bolt.

Leaves—Medium sized, arrow shaped with rounded tips, dark green, smooth, long petioles.

Use—Canning.

Northland—45 days

Plant—Similar to Giant Nobel.

Leaves—Darker green than Nobel.

Use—Canning and freezing.

Viking—45 days

Plant—Large, spreading, vigorous, long standing.

Leaves—Medium dark green, thick, slightly narrower and more pointed than Northland.

Use—Canning and freezing.

Virginia Blight Resistant—39 days

Plant—Upright, vigorous. Used for fall planting.

Leaves—Dark green crumpled, tapering to rounded point, smoother than other Savoy types.

Use—Canning and freezing.

SQUASH

Boston Marrow—97 days

Fruit—14" long, 10" diameter, resembles Hubbard in shape and size, weight up to 15 lbs., deep salmon orange skin, somewhat rough and hard.

Flesh—Yellow, thick, fine grained.

Use—Canning and freezing.



Boston Marrow Special

Boston Marrow Special—97 days

Fruit—Large, 16" long, 12" diameter, a darker reddish orange color than regular Boston Marrow. Similar to Golden Delicious Color. Fruit often weighs 20 lbs. or more.

Flesh—Thick, similar in color to Boston Marrow.

Use—Canning and freezing.

Golden Delicious—100 days

Fruit—10" long, 8" diameter, top shaped, weight 10 lbs., red-orange color.

Flesh—Thick, dry, medium grained, orange-yellow, good quality.

Use—Canning and freezing.

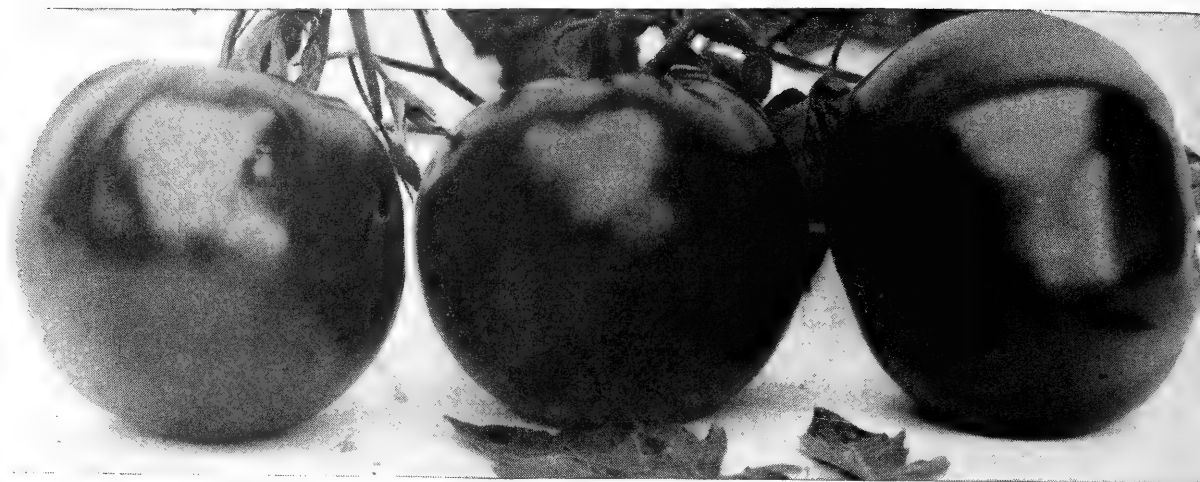
Red or Golden Hubbard—100 days

Fruit—10" long, 8" diameter, smaller and earlier than Green Hubbard, weight 9-11 lbs., hard, warted, orange-red color.

Flesh—Deep golden yellow, fine grained, dry.

Use—Canning and freezing.

TOMATO



Marglobe Tomato

Bonny Best—73 days

A standard second early variety.

Fruit—Flattened globe shape, excellent scarlet color, a good cropper, flavor and quality good.

Vine—Medium in growth and foliage cover.

Greater Baltimore—80 days

A standard main crop variety.

Fruit—Large, deep-flat, smooth, solid, good red color.

Vine—Large and vigorous. An excellent cropper.

John Baer—73 days

Similar to Bonny Best.

Marglobe—80 days

An excellent main crop variety, developed by the late Dr. Pritchard of the U.S.D.A. It is resistant to wilt and nail head rust.

Fruit—Medium large, scarlet, blocky globe shape, very solid flesh. Irregular cell structure and mild acidity.

Vine—Strong and vigorous and heavy yielder. Does not "crop" like Baltimore, but picks over the entire season.

Pearson—85 days

Developed by Dr. O. H. Pearson at the California College of Agriculture. A main crop canning variety in California and the South.

Fruit—Scarlet, medium to large, flattened globe, prolific.

Vine—Vigorous, determinate with ample foliage to cover fruit.

Pritchard—78 days

A second early variety of merit. Developed by the late Dr. Pritchard of U.S.D.A.

Fruit—Medium size, globe shape, flattened at base, exterior color good red, interior color deep red, no white fiber. Flesh is solid, and cell structure is irregular.

Vine—Vigorous, resistant to wilt, compact in growth, about $\frac{2}{3}$ as large as Marglobe. This variety "crops" making it desirable for canners.

Tomato—Continued

Rutgers—84 days

An introduction from the New Jersey Experiment Station. It is a cross between Marglobe and J.T.D.

Fruit—Slightly larger and flatter than Marglobe, with an improved interior color, making it desirable for canners. Most extensively used canning variety today.

Vine—Similar to Marglobe.

Sioux—70 days

Developed by Dr. H. O. Werner of the Nebraska Agri. Exp. Sta. Sioux is very productive, even under adverse weather conditions.

Fruit—Medium size, intermediate red, globe shape.

Vine—Semi-determinate, partly open.

Stokesdale—70 days

A standard second early variety. This variety is a week earlier than Marglobe.

Fruit—Medium size, bright scarlet and almost spherical.

Vine—Medium growth, productive.

Urbana—75 days

A new high yielding variety.

Fruit—Deep scarlet, medium size and globe shape.

Vine—Compact, determinate, with good foliage coverage.

Wisconsin No. 55—73 days

Developed by Dr. J. C. Walker of the U. of Wisc. Especially high yielding early variety.

Fruit—Large size and flatter than Marglobe. Excellent interior color, thick walls, no white fiber.

Vine—Spreading, but with sufficient foliage.

RUTABAGA

American Purple Top—90 days

Roots—Diameter 5-6", globe shaped, smooth, deep purplish above ground, yellowish below, creamy yellow flesh, good keeper.

Tops—16-20", erect, medium blue-green, cut leaved, medium short neck.

Use—Canning.

Laurentian—92 days

Roots—Diameter 5-5½", globular, smooth, purplish above ground, light yellow below. Flesh more refined than American Purple Top. Also, lighter yellow, good keeper.

Tops—15-18", not as heavy as American Purple Top, otherwise similar. Very little neck.

Use—Canning.

TURNIP

Purple Top White Globe—57 days

Roots—5-6" in diameter, purple across top with pure white underneath. White fine-grained flesh. Globular shape, smooth, flesh white.

Tops—18-22", dark green.

Use—Leaves canned for greens. Roots also canned.

Shogoin—42 days

Roots—About 2" diameter top shaped, white, small.

Tops—18-20", bright green, quick growing, strap leaved.

Use—Leaves canned as greens.

Vegetable Varieties Adapted to Freezing

The information listed here has been obtained from experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture. It is a summary of their findings and recommendations.

As freezing is a relatively new field, it would be well for the canner to inquire of his local experiment station to determine the adaptability of a specific variety.

Below is a list of the varieties recommended:

Comparative Rank for Freezing Purposes

Beans

- 1 { Kentucky Wonder Pole
Rival
Stringless Green Pod
Stringless Blue Lake (Pole)
Tendergreen
Topcrop
Round Pod Kidney Wax
*Wades Bush (B1515)

- 2 { Pencil Pod Black Wax
Bountiful
Stringless Black Valentine
Imp. Stringless Kidney Wax
Sure Crop Black Wax
Full Measure

Lima Beans

- 1 { Henderson Bush Lima
Thorogreen or Green Seeded Lima
Fordhook 242
Fordhook Bush Lima
King of the Garden Pole Lima
Triumph
Dwarf Large White (Burpee)

Beets

- 1 { Detroit Short Top
Perfected Detroit
King Red

Broccoli

- 1 Italian Green Sprouting—Calabrese

Brussels Sprouts

- 1 Long Island Improved

Carrot

- 1 { Chantenay Red Cored
Nantes
Imperator
Royal Chantenay

Cauliflower

- 1 { Snowball
Snowdrift

Sweet Corn

- 1 { Golden Cross VT20 and NC
Hybrid 407
B-2
Golden Bounty
Golden Glory
Golden Freezer
Golden Princess

- 2 { logreen 56
Ioana
Lincoln
logreen 191 x 12E
Snow King

Kale

- 1 Dwarf Green Curled

Mustard

- 1 Southern Giant Curled Long Standing

Okra

- 1 { Clemson Spineless
Green Velvet
Dwarf Green

Parsnip

- 1 Hollow Crown

Peas

- 1 { Freezonian
Perfection Dark Seeded
Shasta
Thomas Laxton
- 2 { World's Record
Laxton's Progress
Alderman
Little Marvel

Pumpkin

- 1 { Early Sugar or Pie
Connecticut Field
Kentucky Field

Rhubarb

- 1 { Victoria
Ruby

Spinach

- 1 { America
Giant Nobel
Bloomsdale Long Standing
King of Denmark
Old Dominion

Squash

- 1 { Boston Marrow
Golden Delicious
Red or Golden Hubbard

MEMORANDUM

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